

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Good Fellowship Inventory Number: HO-190

Address: 1795 Woodstock Road City: Woodstock Zip Code: 21163

County: Howard USGS Topographic Map: Sykesville

Owner: Davis Branch Estates, LLC

Tax Parcel Number: 225 Tax Map Number: 10 Tax Account ID Number: 03-292223

Project: Davis Branch LLC Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility **not** recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? ☐ no ☐ yes Determined eligible? ☐ no ☐ yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form prepared by Cleora Barnes Thompson, Office of Planning & Zoning, Howard County Comprehensive Planning Section, 1977.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Good Fellowship (the present day Myrtue Farm) is located south of Woodstock on the east side of Woodstock Road in Howard County, Maryland. The farmstead includes the dwelling and several agricultural buildings. The house is oriented to the west and is sited approximately 800 feet from the roadway. Davis Branch lies to the east of the house and the remnants of a stone springhouse marks the origins of the creek. The house lies within a small lawn area. A cemetery surrounded by a stone wall is north of the house. The current house lot is about 15 acres.

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Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services <i>Andrew Carr</i>	Date <i>2/24/06</i>
Reviewer, NR program <i>B. Buntz</i>	Date <i>2/21/06</i>

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Description Summary

Good Fellowship is an irregularly massed building of stone and frame construction. Based on structural evidence detailed in the description below, the house was possibly built during five periods of construction. The house is composed of a two-story principal mass of stone and frame with a three-sided entry bay addition, and a two-story frame addition to the rear. Cleora Barnes Thompson, Howard County Archivist with the Office of Planning and Zoning, documented the house in MIHP form HO-190 in 1977, and dated the stone portion of the house from 1692; however, archival research and field analysis did not uncover any evidence to support this early date.

The building appears to represent numerous periods of construction. This analysis is based on differences in materials, construction techniques, and stylistic attributes. Five building periods are possible: two-story stone section to the north, two-story frame section to the south, two-story frame ell to the east, projecting bay on the façade, and the enclosure of a two-story gallery (see attached plan). The sequence of construction is difficult to determine due to substantial alterations to the building. These changes include replacement windows, synthetic wall cladding, and removal of chimneys. Modification to Good Fellowship does not represent a recognizable pattern of additive architecture. Rather, the changes masked or removed historic fabric compromising the integrity of the building. Access to the interior of the building was not permitted, and no discussion of modification to the plan is possible.

General Description

The house is a five-bay, two-story, side-gable building with asymmetrical fenestration. The north portion of the house is constructed of stone with three bays on the first level, and two bays in the upper story. The southern portion of the house is frame with a projecting, three-sided entry bay at the juncture

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with the stone section. Two windows are located to the right of the entry bay. The second level of the frame section contains windows in each facet of the projecting bay, and two windows in alignment with the lower-level openings. An addition to the frame section extends to the rear of the building. Also of frame construction, this portion contains two openings on the first and second levels. Both stone and concrete foundations support the building. Composition shingles cover the roof.

The façade of the stone portion of the building has three bays on the lower level and two in the upper story. The first floor openings contain two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The sills of the first-floor windows are wood. The second story openings are smaller and contain one-over-one light, vinyl-sash windows. The two windows are in alignment with the outer openings of the first level. There is no visual evidence of alterations to the lower openings, such as the removal of a door or the enlargement of the windows due to the heavy parging of the stone walls. A wood soffit trims the eave.

The three-sided bay is located slightly south of the center of the building. The first floor of the bay contains doors in both the center and left bays. Both doors are synthetic replacements, and appear recently installed with the removal of all trim. The right facet of the bay holds a one-over-one light, vinyl-sash window. The second level of the bay contains one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in each facet of the bay. The second-story openings are trimmed with plain wood architraves. A cross-gable roof covers the bay. A half-round window pierces the gable of the attic level. The bay is sheathed in wood shingles.

The south portion of the façade is frame construction with one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in the two bays of the first and second levels. All trim has been removed from the window openings. This section of the façade is covered with wood shingles.

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A hip-roofed porch shelters the first-floor openings of the façade. A stone foundation supports the flagstone paving of the porch, and chamfered wood posts brace the roof. The ceiling is covered with tongue-and-groove planking. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal.

The north elevation of the stone section of the building has a single opening in the attic level. This four-light window is centrally located near the apex of the roof. The cornice returns slightly at the eave, and a half-story, parged-stone addition provides access to the cellar. The cellar addition is covered by a gable roof covered in composition shingles. Fenestration of the east elevation of the stone portion is symmetrical with a door flanked by two windows on the first floor, and two windows in the second floor. The second level openings are in alignment with the windows of the first floor. All the windows are one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl sash, and the synthetic door contains a half-light with artificial muntins.

A two-story frame addition extends from the southeast corner of the house. The addition appears to contain two building periods. The north wall of the addition contains two, asymmetrically placed openings on each level. A half-light door with artificial muntins, and a one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window pierce the first floor. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows also light the upper level. One window is vinyl while the other is wood. This wall of the addition is sheathed in aluminum siding. Synthetic material covers the soffit.

The east wall of the frame addition suggests that a shed-roofed porch once extended from the south wall. The northern portion of the wall terminates in an asymmetrical gable roof while a shed-roofed section extends to the south. Two building periods also are suggested by a stone foundation supporting the gabled portion, and concrete under the shed. The first floor is pierced by a two-light, metal-sash casement window. The second floor contains a one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window in

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the gable portion and a similar window in the enclosed shed. This wall of the addition is sheathed in vinyl siding.

The south elevation of the building displays the longitudinal wall of the addition, and the gable wall of the principal mass. The addition is stepped back about three inches from the plane of the gable wall, and is pierced by two openings on each level. Locations of the openings correspond to those of the opposite longitudinal wall: a door and window on the first floor and two windows on the second. Synthetic materials comprise the frames, sash, and leaf of the doors and windows. Pre-cast concrete steps lead to the door. The gable wall has a centrally located window on both stories and in the attic. The attic window is a one-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash while the lower windows have the same light configuration but are constructed of vinyl. The south wall of the addition is sheathed in vinyl siding, and the south-facing gable wall is covered in aluminum siding. Two chimneys are visible from the south side of the house. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the principal mass in the southern frame section. Previous investigations note a stone chimney between the south wall of the stone section and the north wall of the frame section. This chimney no longer exists, and an irregularity in the roof implies that it was removed. A second brick chimney rises from the south slope of the rear addition. Access to the interior of the building, which appears to currently support multiple dwelling units was not provided.

The temporal evolution of Good Fellowship is difficult to distinguish. References in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicate that the only buildings located on Good Fellowship at that time were one-story frame dwellings and log outbuildings. It is possible that the dwelling standing in 1798 was retained and the two-story stone portion appended to its north wall. In this scenario, the stone portion of the building reflects the second building period. Increasing the height of the frame structure to two stories also could have taken place at this time. This would create a six-bay façade with asymmetrical openings.

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A door between the third and fifth bay could have provided access to a hallway, and the plan would have reflected a form of central passage. A third building period saw the construction of the three-sided bay in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and the installation of two-over-two light windows. The fourth building period added the addition to the rear of the building ca. 1900, and the final change enclosed the two-story porch of this addition. An alternate development of Good Fellowship includes the razing of the dwelling mentioned in 1798 and the construction of the two-story stone section. This would be followed by the construction of the two-story frame portion in period two, the entry bay in the third period, the rear addition in the fourth, and the enclosure of the rear porch in the fifth building period.

Good Fellowship contains eleven agricultural outbuildings. One building is stone with the remainder exhibiting frame construction. The stone building is the remnants of a springhouse at the origins of Davis Branch. The side-gable, square building is now partially collapsed. The frame buildings follow a farm lane that descends to Davis Branch south and east of the dwelling. Immediately east of the house stands a one-story, front-gable storage building with a shed-roofed addition. The building is clad in plywood and is accessed through a double-leaf plywood door with metal grilles. The addition is enclosed on three sides with corrugated-metal siding and pierced by two vinyl windows. Slightly south of the plywood storage building is a second outbuilding. This front-gable building is supported by a concrete foundation and is clad in T1-11 siding. Double sliding doors provide access on the north elevation. Two, multi-light metal-sash windows pierce the east wall. The roof is covered with corrugated-metal panels. Two partially-collapsed buildings lay about 200 feet east of the house. These shed-roofed poultry houses are clad in vertical board siding, and the roofs are covered with metal panels.

A side-gable, open carport lays to the east of the house as the farm lane descends into Davis Branch. The carport is open to the north. The three enclosed sides are covered with prefabricated metal

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panels. A single window opens the east wall, and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. About 50 feet east of the carport is a drive-through corn crib. The crib is clad in vertical board siding, and the roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. Three buildings lay along the lower portion of the farm lane near the course of Davis Branch. The east of the land stands an open shed constructed of a combination of materials including concrete-masonry units, steel posts, and wood poles. The building is partially clad in corrugated metals. Concrete-masonry units support a portion of the building with elements of a stone foundation supporting the southern section. To the west of the lane is an irregularly massed barn with an attached, gable-roofed section. Concrete-masonry units, wood posts, and remnants of a stone foundation support the building. Wall cladding includes plywood, corrugated-panels, vertical boards, and T1-11 siding. The roof is sheathed with metal panels. The final outbuilding lies at the end of the lane. This one-story, gable-roofed building has a partial foundation of concrete-masonry units. The remainder of the building is supported by a concrete foundation. The north longitudinal wall and portions of the gable walls are concrete-masonry units. The remaining wall sections are frame and clad in T1-11 siding. A single-leaf door on the west gable wall provides access to the building, and three, one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows pierce the south wall. The roof is covered in metal panels.

Integrity of Historic Resources

Good Fellowship does not retain integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and design. Extensive modifications to the structure include the installation of synthetic siding and windows, the removal of window and door trim, the removal of the stone chimney, the creation of a second door in the entry bay, and the enclosure of the rear porch. Many of the alterations do not reflect high levels of workmanship. The outbuildings do not retain integrity of materials, workmanship, association, and design. Deterioration of the buildings compromises the integrity of feeling and setting. Numerous

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additions and alterations to the outbuildings include synthetic materials, modern siding, and elements from other structures.

Historic Context

The present-day Myrtue farm originated from a tract of land called Good Fellowship, which was patented in 1728 by Christopher Randall (Holland 1987:172). Between 1730 and 1733, Joshua Brown purchased 100 acres of Good Fellowship from Randall and reportedly called his home by the same name (Anne Arundel County Land Records IH 1/530; Holland 1987:172). Joshua Brown was the youngest son of Thomas Brown, an early surveyor in the upper Anne Arundel County region that later became Howard County (Holland 1987:172).

Good Fellowship (the present-day Myrtue farm) was documented in Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form HO-190 ca. 1977 (Thompson 1977). The form recorded that the stone portion of the house was constructed ca. 1692 by Thomas Brown (Joshua's father), also known as the Patuxent Ranger, who began surveying land in the area in 1691. The results of current archival research dispute this assumption.

The name Thomas Brown did not appear in the land records associated with the Good Fellowship tract. As mentioned above, land records indicated that the Brown family first acquired a portion of Good Fellowship in 1728, nearly four decades after the alleged construction of a stone dwelling by Thomas Brown on the tract (Anne Arundel County Land Records IH 1/530; Thompson 1977). Land records further indicated that parts of Good Fellowship were subsequently conveyed to several members of the Brown family: Benjamin Brown (son of Joshua); Samuel Brown, Sr. (son of Benjamin), a lieutenant in the Elk Ridge Militia in 1778; Ely Brown; and, John Riggs Brown (son of Samuel), who served in the

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War of 1812 (Holland 1987:172; Anne Arundel County Land Records RB 3/391, NH 10/223, NH 12/202).

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax list reported buildings on two portions of Good Fellowship owned by members of the Brown family: John Riggs Brown, son of Samuel, and Ely Brown (Federal Direct Tax 1798). Deed research, however, did not clarify which of these Browns owned the present-day Myrtue property in 1798. According to the tax list, John Riggs Brown's portion of Good Fellowship included a 24 x 16 foot, one-story frame dwelling; a 14 x 14 foot, one-story log kitchen; an 8 x 8 foot log meat house; a 24 x 16 foot log corn loft and stable; and, a 20 x 16 foot, "old" frame barn. Ely Brown's portion of Good Fellowship included an "old" 18 x 16 foot, one-story frame dwelling; a 10 x 10 foot log kitchen; and, a 16 x 12 foot log corn loft. The tax list provided no evidence of a stone dwelling on the property in 1798.

Although settlement of the upper portion of Anne Arundel County that eventually became Howard County was concentrated in the Elk Ridge vicinity in the eighteenth century, colonists explored the area north and west, which is the location of the Myrtue farm. Between 1725 and 1750, 157 land parcels were granted in the region; Christopher Randall's Good Fellowship was one of these tracts. Approximately one third of the tracts contained less than 100 acres. Most of the early settlers in the area were planters rather than large landholders (Cramm 1987:18). Tobacco was the primary crop; planters utilized "rolling roads" to roll tobacco hogsheads to landing wharves (Wesler et al. 1981:155). Following the Revolutionary War, the transition from tobacco to grain crops began. Throughout the nineteenth century, the region's economy remained agrarian; small communities emerged at mill sites and crossroads (Traceries 1997:25).

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John Riggs Brown, son of Samuel, died by 1818. In that year, the 100 acres of Good Fellowship upon which John lived were transferred to his three sons—Henry G. Brown, Samuel Riggs Brown, and John Riggs Brown—by their grandfather, Samuel, who perhaps served as executor of John's estate (Anne Arundel County Land Records WSG 5/505). In 1852, one year after the formation of Howard County, son John Riggs Brown purchased the 100-acre property from his siblings for \$2,000 (Howard County Land Records WHW 12/348). Martenet's 1860 *Map of Howard County, Maryland* depicted "Jno. R. Brown" residing on the property (Martenet 1860). John's brother Samuel was recorded as the occupant of the neighboring farm, Mount Pleasant, which he had purchased in 1854 (Holland 1987:172).

The 1860 population census reported John R. Brown as a 45-year-old, Maryland-born, white farmer possessing real estate worth \$8,000 and personal property valued at \$5,000 (United States Census 1860a). John's household included John R. Brown, age 19; Lucretia Clark, a 44-year-old mulatto servant; and Ann Johnston, a 70-year-old black servant.

The 1860 agriculture census recorded J. R. Brown as owner of 175 improved acres of land and 32 unimproved acres, suggesting that his farm, which was valued at \$8,000, encompassed land beyond that of his original 100-acre portion of Good Fellowship (United States Census 1860b). In size, John's farm was typical of those in the region in 1860. At the time, most Howard County Farms comprised 100 to 499 acres of land. The size of John's farm remained constant over the years. Hopkins' 1878 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore including Howard Co., Maryland* depicted John R. Brown as the resident of a 171-acre property.

In 1860, John's crops included 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of Irish potatoes, 25 tons of hay, and 5 bushels of clover seed (United States Census 1860b). The farm also produced 300 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of wool. John owned livestock

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worth \$1,100, including 46 swine, 34 sheep, 7 horses, 6 milch cows, and 2 other cattle. The value of animals slaughtered was \$300. John's crops were typical of those grown in Howard County during the second half of the nineteenth century. The 1880 agriculture census recorded Indian corn as the dominant crop in Howard County, followed by wheat and oats (United States Census 1880).

John Riggs Brown prepared a will in 1882, in which he expressed his desire that his son, also named John Riggs Brown, purchase Good Fellowship (Howard County Land Records JHO 72/150). The siblings agreed, and in 1900 son John paid \$3,950 to buy the 170-acre farm on which he lived. In 1904, W. Howard Brown purchased Good Fellowship, which then contained 169 acres and 7 perches and a small family graveyard (Howard County Land Records JHO 78/278). Good Fellowship was described as "the home place and residence of John Riggs Brown . . . and his ancestors for many generations." The deed included instructions that W. Howard Brown was not to convey the property to anyone except a Brown family relative. Good Fellowship was transferred to William Howard Brown, Jr., in 1948 (Howard County Land Records MWB 202/352).

Following World War II, suburban development began to flourish in Howard County, and the population soared (Cramm 1987:93). During the 1960s, the county's ideal location between Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and a rapidly expanding highway system led to abundant construction of high-quality homes. Over 75 per cent of Howard County's land was zoned as residential; farm land occupied only 13.1 per cent of assessed land (Industrial Relations 1961). The development of the planned community of Columbia in 1963 greatly contributed to the suburban nature of the county. Columbia quickly became densely developed and intensely populated (Nichols 1980:126). Suburban influx dramatically changed the composition of Howard County.

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Good Fellowship finally was transferred out of the Brown family in 1973, when William Howard Brown, Jr., sold the 165-acre property to Richard E. and Pauline F. Myrtue (Howard County Land Records CMP 647/387). The 0.161-acre Brown family graveyard was not included in the conveyance. In 2005, the Myrtues sold approximately 150 acres of their property to Davis Branch Estates, LLC; they retained ownership of the Good Fellowship house and a small part of the land (Howard County Land Records 8917/269).

National Register Evaluation

Good Fellowship was evaluated against National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance and integrity for the period ca. 1800 to 1900; when the stone portion of the house was constructed and the Brown family established their presence at the property. Agricultural transition also influences the period of significance. General trends in Howard County agriculture show that commodity production shifted from a dependence on tobacco in the ante-bellum period to a more diversified agricultural economy after 1865. The Brown holdings appear to reflect this trend. They produced items such as potatoes, dairy products, and wool in the later decades of the nineteenth century.

The property was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The significant pattern of history identified in the historic context is the transformation of the agricultural landscape from one dominated by a single crop and slave labor to one of diversification and wage-earning or tenant labor. The cultural landscape that emerged from this transformation contained buildings suited to the cultivation and storage of a variety of crops and those dedicated to animal husbandry. The majority of the outbuildings at Good Fellowship date from the mid- to late-twentieth century and do not reflect associations with the Brown

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families. This lack of association to a distinguishable, agricultural landscape dating from the period of significance affects integrity of association and feeling. While the residence at Good Fellowship dates from this period of significance, the extant cultural landscape does not reflect the identified pattern of history and exists in contextual isolation.

The property was evaluated under Criterion B for its relationship to the Brown family and their role in Howard County history. Archival research indicated that the Brown family first acquired a portion of Good Fellowship in 1728 and that several members of the family acquired portions of the original tract. Research has yielded no other specific information about the activities or impact of Brown family members residing at Good Fellowship, and no scholarly judgement can be made about historic importance.

In order to merit further consideration for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, a property must achieve significance within a historic context and retain integrity. The accretional plan of Good Fellowship is typical of houses that evolved over a period of several decades. This sequence of change and addition, however, is not associated with a recognizable pattern of additive architecture, but are alterations that removed historic fabric or erased evidence of historic plan and form. Alterations to window openings, replacement windows, removal or reconfiguration of the stone chimney, replacement roofing material, additions, and the modification of the original plan to accommodate multiple dwelling units compromise the integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. Although the basic form is discernable, the level of alteration experienced at Good Fellowship results in the house not retaining sufficient integrity to merit further consideration under Criterion C.

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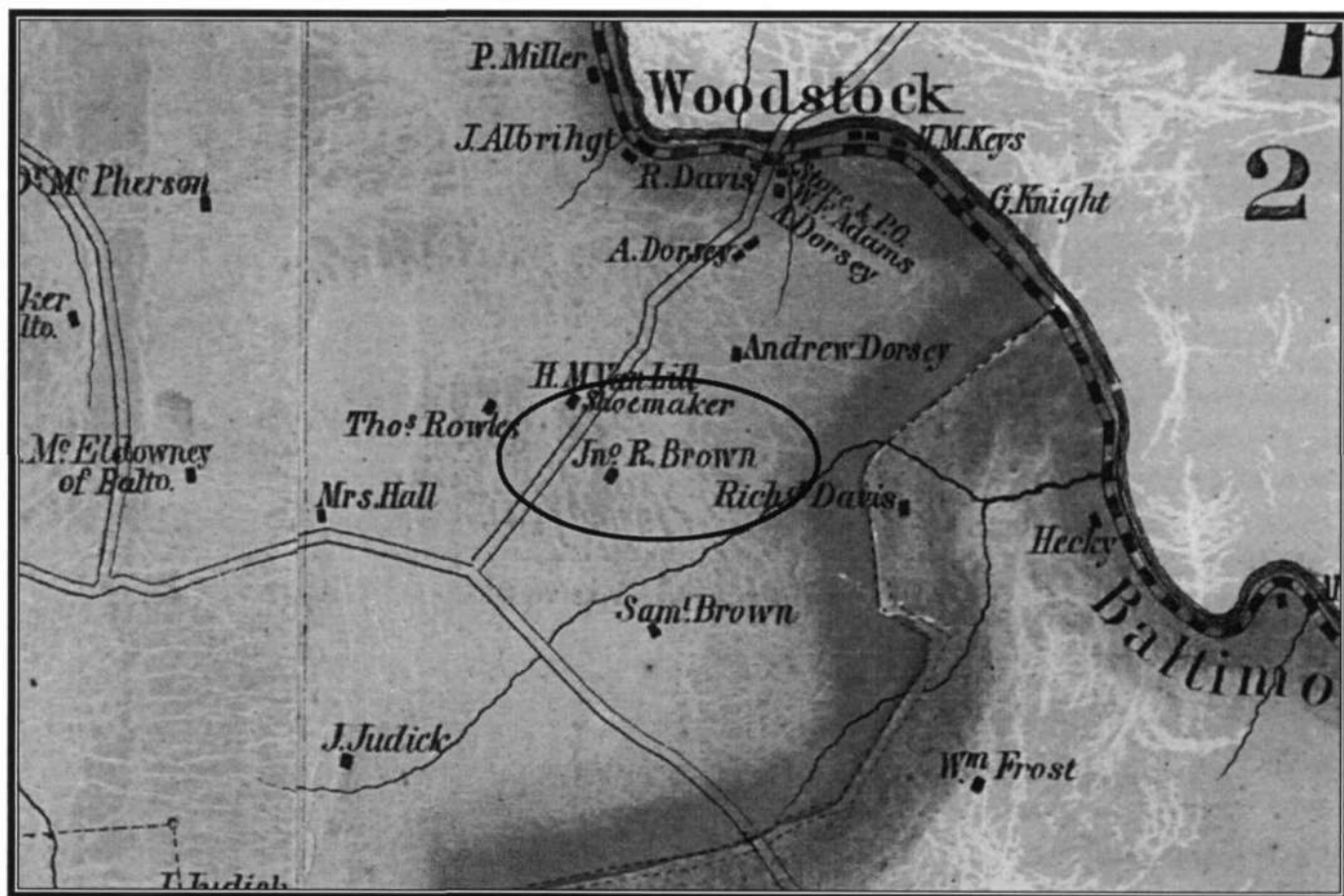
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Prepared by:

Kathryn Dixon/Historian;
Dean Doerrfeld/Architectural
Historian

Date Prepared: December 12, 2005



Detail of 1860 map showing location of Good Fellowship (Martenet 1860).

The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof

C O U N T Y

Henryton Patapsco Falls

R. R. Stan. Station & P.O.

W.Davis R.S.S. Sch. Ho. No. 3.

H. Umbaugh Mrs. Maxwell Jas. Gallion C.H. Oursler 65 A. Wm. Davis Gen. Jas. Herbert R.H. Worthington

Marriottsville P.O.

Ed. Aker

Eliz. Maxwell 635 A. Res. Ann. Hall J.W. Thompson 221 A. Woodstock P.O.

Jno. H. Trezise Res. 117 A. Rods S. Maxwell

Thos. C. Maxwell 503 Sch. Ho. No. 10.

J. Grant L. Martin 503

J. W. Hobbs Woodford Ch. & Sch. 2

J. W. Hobbs W. H. Higely J. Norman Gen. Martin Jos. R. Murser Henry O. Devries

St. T. Hutson P.O. 205

Jos. McAvoy 77 A. Mary Acosta

Patapsco River

BALTIMORE CO.

Stand. P.O.

Wm. Cleary 280 A. Gen. J. Herbert

John E. Brown 171 A. Davis

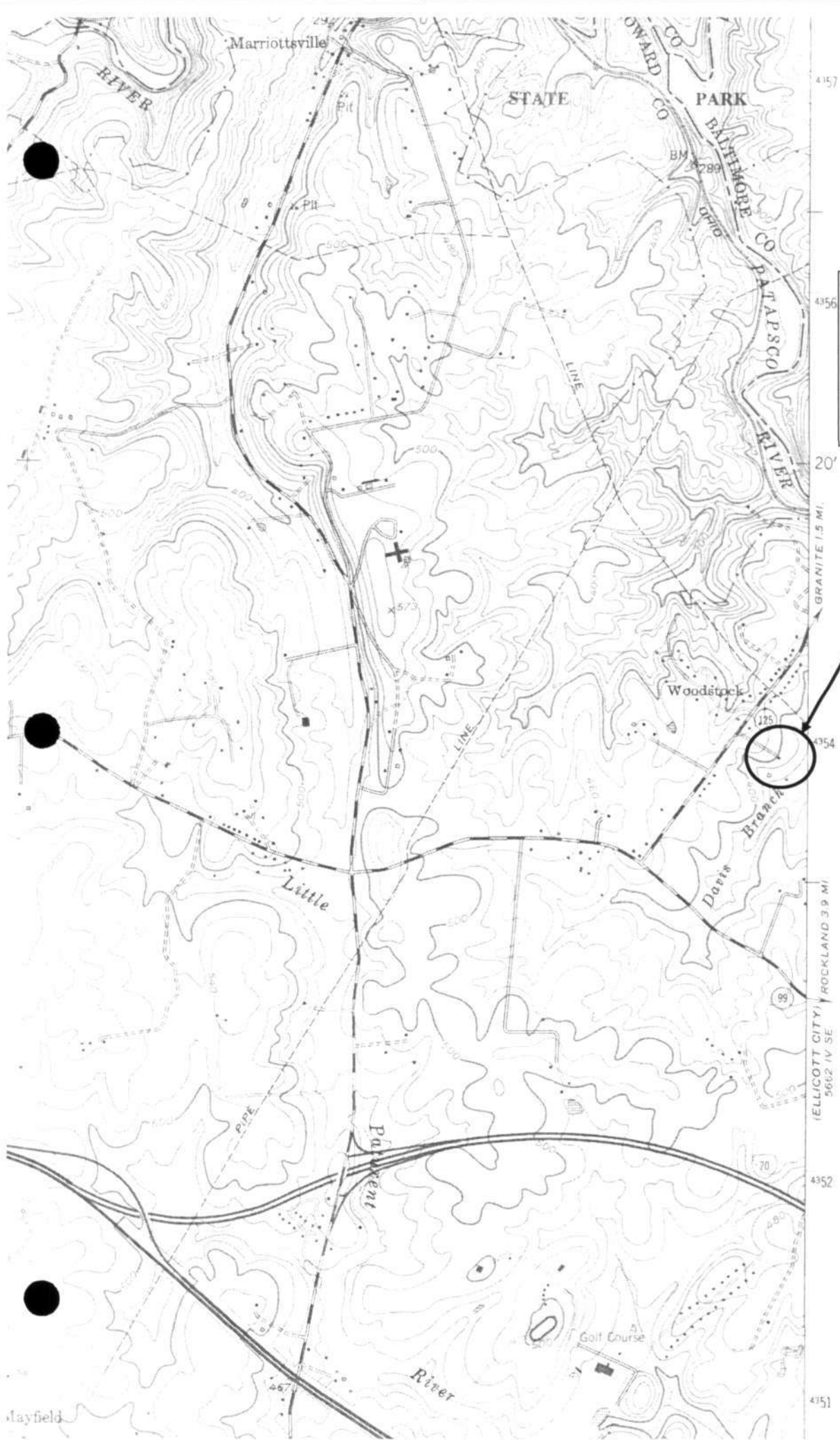
Richard Davis "SILVER SPRINGS" Res. 400 A.

J. Judick 600 A. Helen O. Donnell J. Davis

WHEATFIELD

SE. Davis Res. 200 A.

Detail of 1878 atlas showing location of Good Fellowship (Hopkins 1878).



HO-190
Good Fellowship
Myrtue Farm
Woodstock
Howard County
Sykesville Quadrangle



MIHP # HD-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERFFEL, R-L GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPD

Façade

#1 of 7



MIHP #HD-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MAZIE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R. C. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION

#2 of 7



MIHP # HO-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERFELD, R.L. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPD

EAST ELEVATION

#3 of 7



MIHP #HO-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R. C. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

#4 of 7



MIHP # HO-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERZFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

CONCRETE BLOCK & FRAME OUTBUILDING

#5 of 7



MIHP # HD-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R.L. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

Ruins of Springhorse

#6 of 7



MIHP # HD-190

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

MYRTLE FARM

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DEAN DOERR FELD, R. L. GOODWIN

23 NOVEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

RUINS OF POULTRY HOUSES

#7 of 7

Ho-190
Good Fellowship
Woodstock
Private

circa 1692

Good Fellowship has its roots in the very beginnings of Howard County when the Government in Annapolis sent Thomas Brown, the Patuxent Ranger, in 1691 to what is now Howard County to (1) search out Indian activity (2) find the headwaters of the Patuxent River and (3) Survey the Land. The stone house incorporated into the present house is the home of the Ranger Brown, constructed circa 1692, and one of the most historic buildings in Howard County.

In later years it was the boyhood home of Senator Henry Gassoway Davis of West Virginia who ran as Vice President in 1904.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Ho-190

Dist 3

MAGI # 1401905004

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Good Fellowship

AND/OR COMMON

Good Fellowship

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1795 Woodstock Road (MD 125)

CITY, TOWN

Woodstock

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Richard E. Myrtue

Telephone #: 328-2722

STREET & NUMBER

1795 Woodstock Road

CITY, TOWN

Woodstock

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE, zip code

21163

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Tax Map 10 p.225
Hall of Records

Liber #: 647

Folio #: 387

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original stone house was a three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story, gabled roof (running north-south) structure with wide stone and brick chimney inset into its south wall. A central, rectangular, first floor east entrance is flanked by double-hung windows, holding two-over-two lights. Fenestration is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled.

NORTH ELEVATION OF OLD STONE HOUSE

A single, square, four light, attic casement window is centered into the eaves of the north elevation. Open stairs covered by a gabled roof lead down to the full basement which holds a large open stone cooking fireplace in the center of its south wall.

WEST ELEVATION OF OLD STONE HOUSE

The west elevation holds three first and two second floor rectangular double-hung windows, holding two-over-two lights and decorated with flat wooden sills and shutters.

1904 ADDITION

From the south wall of the old stone house springs the early twentieth century, three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story, gabled roof (running north-south) frame additional laid on a stone foundation. The bay, just south of the stone houses south wall is a three sided, intersecting gabled roof (running east-west) bay window which holds the wide central first and second floor hall. A central, rectangular first floor entrance is flanked by rectangular windows. Three, second floor windows, surmounted by a pediment enclosing a one light attic fan light are vertically aligned, proportionally scaled and rest in the second floor wall of the bay window. Two similar first and second floor windows lie south of the bay window on this west elevation. A flat roofed, one story high pre porch runs along this entire west elevation, supported by six square posts. Its floor is flag stone and is approached by a single flag stone step.

SOUTH ELEVATION OF 1904 ADDITION

A first, second and attic floor window is centered into the south wall of this early twentieth century addition. The first and second floor windows hold two-over-two lights while the attic window holds six-over-six lights.

A cellar door just east of center with seven cement steps leads into the basement of this section of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SECOND ADDITION

A second addition springing from the east wall of the central hall forms a "T" plan. It is a three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, intersecting gabled roof (running east-west) frame with aluminum siding structure built on a stone foundation.

NORTH ELEVATION OF SECOND ADDITION

Its north wall holds a central rectangular entrance with three lights and a stone stoop, flanked by double-hung windows with one-over-one lights. A single, double - hung, second floor window, holding six-over-six lights rests in the west bay of this wall.

EAST ELEVATION OF SECOND ADDITION

A single double window, each component holding one-over-one lights, rests in the east wall, just north of center. A single, double-hung rectangular window with two-over-two lights rests in the south bay of this wall, two six light attic casement windows rest above.

SOUTH ELEVATION OF SECOND ADDITION

The south wall of this addition holds three second floor, rectangular windows, holding two-over-two lights. A brick chimney rises between the first and second west bay.

THIRD ADDITION

A one story high, three bay wide, one room deep frame, covered with aluminum siding structure springs from the south wall of the second addition. A five cement stepped stoop with wrought iron railing leads to the central rectangular entrance door which holds four lights. A double window, each component holding one-over-one lights rests in the east bay of the south wall. The west bay holds a single double-hung window with one-over-one lights.

Located on a large tract of rolling farmland on the east side of Woodstock Road, Good Fellowship faces west. An old cemetery lies west of the house, while barns and auxiliary structures lie south.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1692 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Thomas Brown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Good Fellowship has its roots in the very beginnings of Howard County when the Government in Annapolis sent Thomas Brown, the Patuxent Ranger in 1691 to what is now Howard County to (1) search out Indian activity (2) find the headwaters of the Patuxent River and (3) survey the land. The stone house incorporated into the present house is the home of the Ranger Brown, constructed circa 1692, and one of the most historic buildings in Howard County.

In later years it was the boyhood home of Senator Henry Gassoway Davis of West Virginia who ran as Vice President in 1904.

Structurally sound today and one of the earliest dwellings in Howard County, it should placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howard County Land Records

Interview with Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Brown, previous owners on October 3, 1977.

Interview with Miss Frances Brown on October 3, 1977.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 161.20 Acres

See Tax Map 10-11 p.225

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see liber 647-387

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland

COUNTY Howard

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Third District.

BLACKSMITH.

J. T. ISAAC,
Blacksmith in General,
Woodstock, Howard Co.
Buggies and Carriage on hand and Built
to Order. Cast Steel Work of every
description, and all kinds of Country
Work. Machines Repaired.

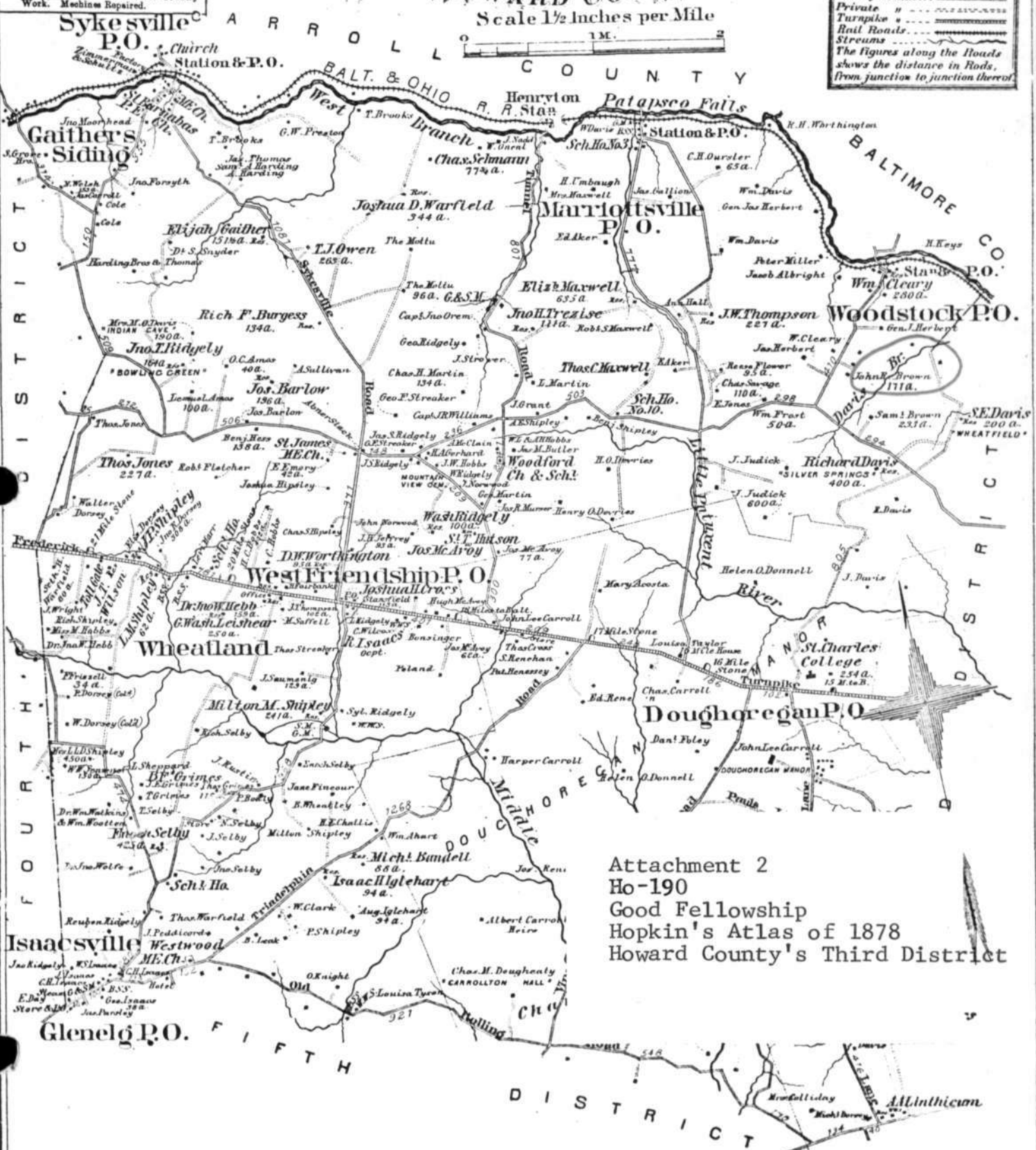
CROSS DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY

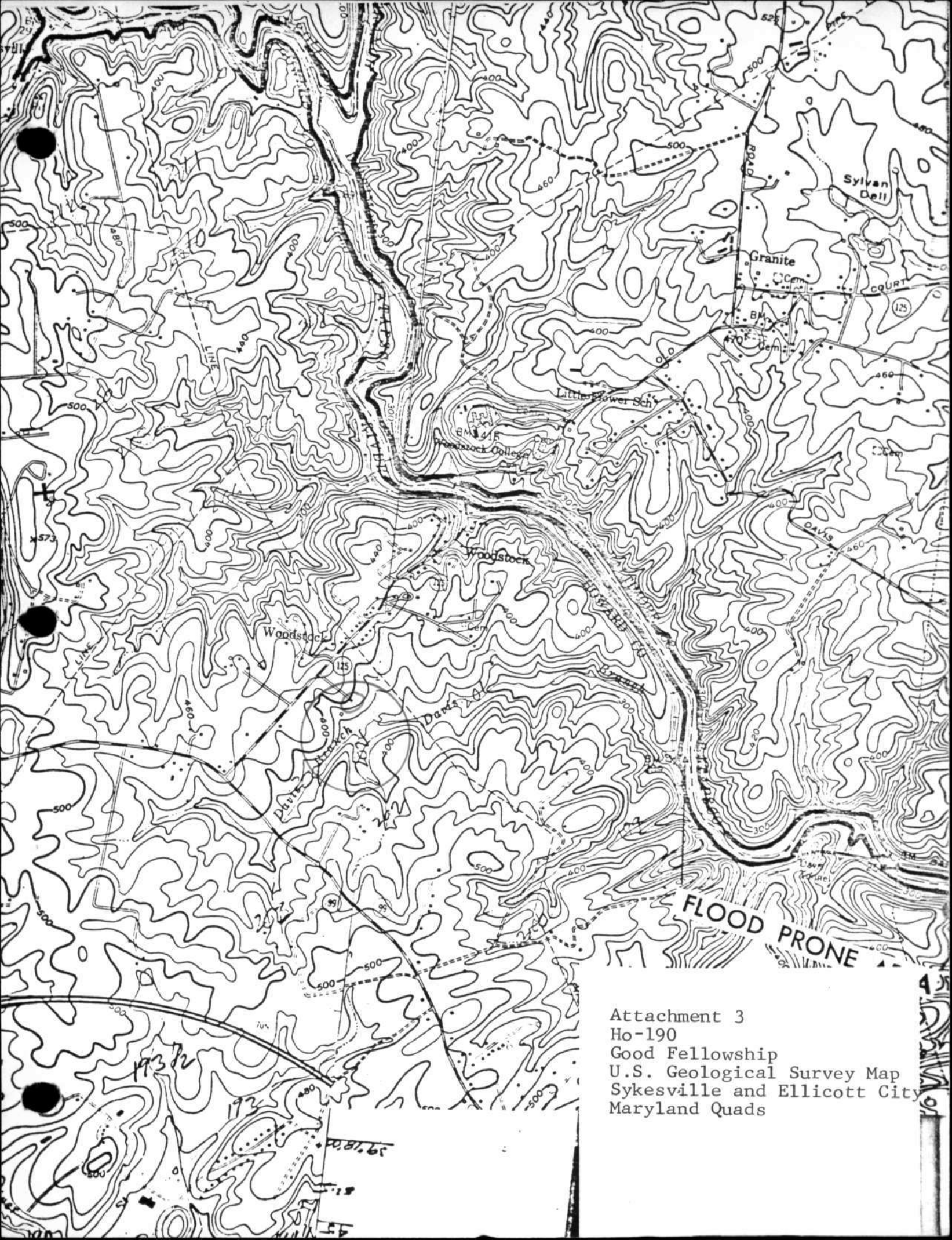
Scale 1 1/2 Inches per Mile

EXPLANATIONS

Dist. & Co. Lines
County Roads
Private "
Turnpike "
Rail Roads
Streams
The figures along the Roads
shows the distance in Rods,
from junction to junction thereof.



Attachment 2
Ho-190
Good Fellowship
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878
Howard County's Third District



Attachment 3
Ho-190
Good Fellowship
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Sykesville and Ellicott City
Maryland Quads



Ho - 190
GOOD FELLOWSHIP
WEST
SEPT. 1977

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY